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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 29, 1918.
PHILOSOPHY AND REALITY.
VICTORY.
A WARNING TO EMPLOYERS.
SEAMEN, NOT SHIPS.
IS THE WAR OVER?

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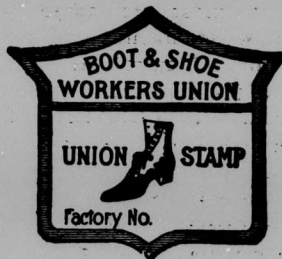
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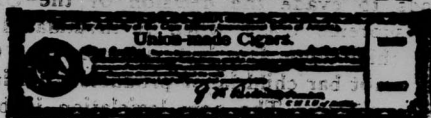
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:- Philosophy and Reality :-

Speculating on the probable position of labor in our national life after the war, not so long ago while the war was still going on, the San Francisco Bulletin, whose editor is now practicing in the Call, benevolently and in a patronizing way, said: "Most thoughtful observers are inclined to believe that the workers' rewards, opportunities, liberties, and control over working conditions will be greater than they have ever been before. As to how this is to work out, there is of course no general agreement. It probably does not mean an indefinite extension of unionism of the Gompers' type. It certainly does not mean the spread of doctrines of violence, for such doctrines do not thrive in a period when the masses of men are demonstrably making progress. It probably does imply, first, the continuation of any war measures which by preventing waste add to the usable, distributable wealth of the community; and, second, a more general and direct share by the masses of workers in control over production, use and distribution. For a number of reasons the lines of development have been more closely followed out in England than in this country." To make the forecast visible to the reader's mind, the editor quotes approvingly the following summary by Ordway Tweed, an industrial expert of some note, who says: "The reconstruction that we face cuts across class lines. It imposes universal obligations. With reconstruction will come a fundamental criticism of existing social agreements; a fundamental revulsion against individual self-engrossments. Reconstruction will be the new application of intelligence, good will and faith in human nature as we know it, to the problem of supplying goods, creating freedom, and fostering personality of all the people."

If one rereads the quoted sentences it becomes rather plain that the philosopher seeks to impress upon the reader a number of ideals which he hopes to see accomplished. He is opposed to the "Gompers' type of unionism," but does not approve its counterirritant, the I. W. W. Instead he hopes that American labor will follow in the footsteps of the English Labor Party, and pass that stage and evolve into bolshevism, summed up in such masterly disguise of ideality by Ordway Tweed.

But we are not interested in any feature of the above program excepting the reference to the predicted, or hoped for, disappearance of the Gompers' type of unionism. Though gently hinted, that is the crux of the editor's theme. As we are part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor, it is pertinent and important that such an attack by a pretended champion of labor should not be permitted by any loyal member of that body to go unnoticed and permitted to spread its poison.

We would like to ask the philosopher a few pertinent questions on this subject. First, what overpowering force is to arise and thus suddenly blot out the Gompers' type of organization which almost as a direct result of the war, instead of diminishing, has greatly increased by hundreds of thousands of new and loyal members? What organization of workers could arise to destroy the present Labor movement and erect a new one? Second, how are these workers in their new and different organizations going to translate the ideals of bolshevism into terms

and ideals of American life? Will they not have to introduce them into their wage scales and trade agreements, and translate such ideals into concrete terms of wages, working hours and similar conditions? Third, in what way are the English trade unionists far ahead of their American brothers in obtaining "rewards, opportunities, liberties, and control over working conditions?"

Education is a lifelong process. And education in American trade unionism is likewise of lifelong character. Organization is merely the outward form of the spirit that animates the membership. Surely, the Gompers' type of union will be on the job after the war, just as it was before the war and during the war. What organization is to take its place in the daily life and struggle of the American workingman? Surely an army of philosophers, who work only with their brains and know little or nothing of the problems that confront those who must also use their brains in the successful application of their hands in physical toil to physical ends, will not of a sudden arise in such great numbers as to overwhelm and become masters over the workers. That would be but a poor sort of intelligence and liberty which would exchange the capitalistic master for the intellectual master of philosophy. With millions of men and women educated, drilled and trained in the school of the American Federation of Labor, and their numbers continually growing, what organization of intellectual masters could destroy them? Is it not presumptuous on the part of the intellectuals such as The Public, New Republic, Bulletin, Call, and their ilk of would-be leaders of labor, to imagine that they will be permitted to do the thinking for the organized workers or exercise control over them?

It is unthinkable that democracy is to be achieved, not through the intellectual efforts of those within its fold, but through the writings and speeches of those pretending to be above them at least in intelligence and vision. With the capacity for self-government and working out of its own ideals, the American labor movement in the future as in the past will rely upon no outside direction and control but will continue to rely upon its own resources alone.

Before and during the war these intellectuals preached to American workmen distrust of their own leaders and by all manner of cajolery endeavored to usurp the functions of leadership of the trade union movement. All such efforts must prove futile. Any person with a spark of understanding of human nature would not thus deliberately seek to influence the American labor movement. But during the war, and during the period of reconstruction and conditions of change, the philosophers and dreamers of foreign ideals born under the tutelage of autocracy have sought to picture to the workers dreams that never will or could become true. Take away from the worker his faith in himself, his own intelligence, and trust in the common intelligence and sincerity of the fellow workers in his own organization, and you take away any real chance for the improvement of his own and his co-workers' conditions. The hard common sense of the American working people will lead them into a better life, and it is no will of the wisp of philosophy that is to lead them into a fuller enjoyment of life.

SEAMEN, NOT SHIPS.

In a speech in New York Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's union, declared that history does not show a single exception to the rule that where a nation lost its sea power this can be traced to its refusal to treat its seamen as free men.

"Sea power," said the trade unionist, "was always in the seamen. Ships are the tools with which the seaman works, and the tools will ultimately belong to the nations which can handle them. Spirit and skill are requisites for seamanhood and these qualities are rarely found in any but free men. If we follow the development of sea power we will find that it has always been with the free.

"America did not lose her sea power because of the civil war. She lost vessels, but it was America's failure to free the seamen when she freed all other men, that destroyed her sea power, because American seamen denied the right to quit their jobs as other wage earners, could not follow the upward trend of society, and abandoned the sea. America lost her seamen before she lost her ships. It was always thus. The decline in native seamen is followed by decline in vessels. The tools follow the workman.

"Wages of seamen depend upon the port in which they are employed, or shipped, and these wages are largely determined by the wage level in the country in which the port is located. In such ports the wages are uniform for vessels of all countries."

This policy, President Furuseth showed, resulted in the employment of the world's cheapest labor and American boys refused to accept this standard of living. Congress has remedied this condition by passing the seamen's law, which permits seamen, among other things to quit their jobs without being arrested and returned to the ships. This compels the vessel owner to pay the prevailing wage rate at that port, and will have the effect of raising the wages of seamen throughout the world, because the vessel owner cannot hold seamen shipped from other nations when they reach an American port.

If this law can withstand the legal assaults now being made against it by the vessel owners, seamen will take their place with other free men and the sea will again attract American boys.

TAX CHILD LABOR PRODUCTS.

A bill has been introduced in the senate providing for a tax of 10 per cent on the net profits of persons employing child labor within prohibited ages in addition to all other taxes.

The theory of this legislation is endorsed by child labor opponents who have been studying methods to evade the decision of the United States supreme court when it invalidated the federal child labor law last summer, that Congress cannot bar child labor products from interstate commerce. The new legislation is based on the theory that the court will hold that congress has the right to regulate this commerce.

BUTCHERS DOING WELL.

D. J. Murray, president of the State Federation of Butchers, has returned from an organized trip in the southern part of the State. He reports a very successful outlook in the south for the butchers. All the unions have increased their memberships. Everyone of them has secured better working conditions and increased wages during the past few months. Several new locals have recently been organized and a few new ones are in process of organization.

VICTORY.

By Chester M. Wright,
of the American Alliance for Labor and
Democracy.

Victory! There has never been any question about our victory. From the moment our nation declared war we have known what the end would be. Now our victory has come! History has seen a great many victories. Caesar won victories. Napoleon won victories. Atilla won victories. All of these names stand in history for black victories—brute victories; conquest victories.

But there are other victories recorded in history also. Read about Kossuth and Garibaldi and Grant. They won victories for the people—for principle.

Along with Atilla will go Nero and Wilhelm and Ludendorff and Ferdinand. Along with Kossuth and Garibaldi and Washington will go Wilson and Joffre and Pershing and Foch and Haig and Diaz and Albert.

There have been many victories written into history—but they fall into two main classes—victories for plunder and victories for people. We chronicle today a great victory for people. It is one of the most glorious the world has known—perhaps the most glorious! We have decided two things: The idea of freedom is to survive and the idea of autocracy is to die; and the might of democracy is greater than the might of autocracy. This double decision of right and might kills autocracy in government forever. This is a great thing to have decided. If historians write the story as they should write it, children for generation after generation will thrill as they read of these last four years—and they will feel developing within them a great passion for the freedom now made secure to them. The facts of today are marvelous. They are glorious. They are so great and they mean so much that we cannot understand the greatness or the meaning—it is too much for us. We have won a victory that is sobering in its magnitude. Victory! It is ours!

In olden days, when victory was won the armies went home and the captains and kings counted the plunder and apportioned the slaves to carry it home. It was easy for them. We have what may well be our hardest task ahead. No plunder will be brought home to us. Not a single dollar's worth of plunder. Our men will come back as they went! Think of that! It is one of the wonderful things about this war. Our great army went three thousand miles to fight—just for a principle! No plunder, no territory—just rights—just plain, common, every-day rights! It is heroic and sublime and wonderful. It ought to make every last American—even the worst—want to live upon a level with the ideals of his nation!

But about the days ahead. When the last word has been written away over there in amazing France, that land of patience and courage and unshakable devotion to freedom's cause, our soldiers will come sailing home and our fighting ships will take off the queer paint they have been wearing. We shall stop making bullets and guns and tanks and army trucks and we shall go back to building houses and making sewing machines, tractors and harvesting machines and all manner of things for use and comfort which we stopped making to make war. We shall go back to re-adjusting our life to a peace-time basis. We shall begin to shake ourselves out of the restrictions we have voluntarily placed ourselves under and we shall begin to work out a new kind of life. That is something to give us pause for thought in these days of victory. We do not pack up our plunder and go home. We have a more complicated problem than that. So has every other nation.

The world as we knew it before the great war

has disappeared. It has been consumed in the flames of war. Nothing is just as it was. Look about you and see. Read about France and England and Belgium and Italy. The old has been destroyed. We must build over again. We cannot rebuild the world as it was. The egg cannot be unscrambled. Ashes cannot be re-made into trees. We may build as we will. If we are no wiser than we were four years ago we will build according to the old pattern. If we have learned something we will make a new pattern fitted to the needs of life, and the structure will be new—new in line and detail, new in plan and purpose—better and more beautiful and more joyful. We will look deeply into democracy and see what is this thing for which we have fought. We shall see what can be made of it when we go about it to plumb its depths to the full. We have had so much democracy in America that we love it. We love it wildly, with abandon and ecstasy. We have bled for it—and we have won the right to all of it!

There is just a little bit left of the remnant of war—just a little bit. Then the great, new task—appealing, supremely important. We have shown that we know loyalty and self-control and self-sacrifice and team work. We will need all of that. The task is the common task of all of us. America's great heart and soul will go into the work of the day just ahead, fired with the spirit that has written victory across the great blue dome of heaven—and it will be good! Victory! It is great and glorious. Tomorrow! That will be great and glorious, too. We will make it so by the common will and purpose and spirit that has given us victory!

ARMY OF CHILDREN AT WORK.

In an address in Philadelphia to 1,000 teachers and welfare workers Holman White, district superintendent of schools, declared that a vast army of children is illegally employed in this city, and especially on the Hog Island ship yard. He also said that there is a program on foot to have anti-child labor laws repealed at the next session of the state legislature and to have new bills introduced that will facilitate the exploitation of child labor.

Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the national child labor committee, said:

"We took our children out of the schools when there was no reason nor necessity for it whatever, except, of course, the closing of schools where the teachers had left. But other schools were closed because the former pupils had begun their curriculum of child labor."

"The executive officers of the government from President Wilson down protested repeatedly against this violation, not only of the rights of childhood but of the best interests of the nation; and the war labor policies board issued an order prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years old in government contract work. This is the only protection of that kind that the United States has been affording the children of America since the child labor act of 1916 was annulled by decision of the supreme court last June. Official statements of the department of labor inform us that there has been a vast increase in the amount of child labor since that law went out of effect. To that testimony anybody can add the testimony of his own eyes. The evidence is everywhere."

JOHN P. WHITE RESIGNS.

John P. White, director of the bureau of labor of the United States fuel administration, has resigned. When this country entered the war, Mr. White resigned the office of president of the United Mine Workers of America to accept the position he now retires from.

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A JOKESMITH AT WORK.

Sometimes insane persons say and do things that play upon the humor strings of normal human beings. The following, taken from the last issue of the Bolshevik organ on the other side of the bay, known as the "Tri-City Labor Review," is a case in point:

"D. C. Brophy, San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Your letter relative to the editor of the San Francisco 'Clarion' received. We thank you for your interest in the 'Tri-City Review,' but we don't print the kind of stuff you put in your letter. You merely call names to the unfortunate who runs the 'Clarion.' Calling names is excusable only in children and in unwell people like the editor of the 'Clarion,' people made irritable and irrationale by poor health.

"The flings you refer to we did not see. We do not read the 'Clarion.' We quit reading it not long after Will J. French left the editorship. Will J. French was a gentleman, well-read, broad-minded, a real human being in short. After he left all the kick and character went out of the paper. We followed it for a while after that. It was awfully disappointing. It required real effort to get through the paper after French left. It went to the dogs, so to speak.

"We don't like to speak harshly of the 'Clarion' nor of its editor. It is not quite right to speak ill of the dead.

"The present editor is doing pretty well, however, for one so heavily handicapped mentally and in the matter of health.

"You say he wonders why Oakland reads the red, roaring 'Tri-City Labor Review.' He really ought to give his attention to finding out why San Francisco does not read the 'Clarion.' Oakland is not the only city that reads the 'Review.' We have 3500 paid-up subscribers in San Francisco. San Francisco ignores the 'Clarion' and reads the 'Review.' We don't blame the unlucky editor of the 'Clarion' for being irritable, San Francisco is not giving him a square deal.

"His paper is unknown in Oakland.

"For a long time the splendid home and sanitarium erected by the Typographical Union for its sick and infirm members has been beckoning to the editor of the 'Clarion.' It is located at Colorado Springs, in rural silence and solitude, far from the world's ignoble strife.

"Acting on things men bring into us from San Francisco about what they read in the 'Clarion,' we dig the unlucky wight now and then, but we usually suffer pangs of conscience afterward. A man in his state broods more over a single sentence than a normal man would over a magazineful.

"Now, Brother Brophy, if you are on speaking terms with the editor of the 'Clarion' we authorize you to tell him that he had better beware of us. He knows full well what we Bolsheviks are. The Red Guard of Oakland, with headquarters in the 'Tri-City Labor Review,' is not to be trifled with. Some dark night when Fickert is out of town we'll go over and kidnap the 'Clarion' man and hold him for \$10,000,000 ransom.

"Yours fraternally,

"Editor 'Tri-City Labor Review.'"

In order that those who do not know the defective who edits the "Tri-City Labor Review" may not miss the humor of the story it should be stated that he is a little fellow who weighs about 115 pounds, with such physical defects that his hard-working father, knowing that he would never be able to earn a living by physical exertion, endeavored, without success, to develop him mentally through education. Such was the infertility of the soil, however, that nothing resulted from the painstaking and indefatigable efforts of the teachers, and as a consequence Oakland is compelled to endure the plague of his presence and permit the circulation of a few

hundred copies weekly of the sheet he presumes to edit.

The "Labor Clarion" is not only read by thousands in San Francisco and Alameda counties and the State of California, but its circulation outside of this State is larger than the entire subscription list of the Bolshevik falsifier on the other side of the bay.

WHY MEN LEAVE JOBS.

Workers leave their jobs because of unfair treatment is the discovery, after eight months' investigation by Russell Waldo, connected with the employment department of the Stenotype Company, Indianapolis. Mr. Waldo's discovery contains nothing new to the workers but it is considered of such importance that it is published in the United Employment Service Bulletin just prior to the close of the war. Mr. Waldo says in part:

"It has been my privilege in the last eight months to study in detail the employment propositions offered by several of the largest manufacturing industries of one of the largest inland cities. In this study I have carefully analyzed the reason why men left their jobs. A principal reason I have found to be that they were receiving a wage far too small for their immediate requirements. The workers could not supply themselves with the things which would make them enjoy their surroundings better. All they could have were the bare essentials of life, some times not even that. The employer made no provision for the employee's advancement either at the shop or outside of working hours.

"It is in this way that the wage earners of this great nation have been held down. It has been impossible for them to educate themselves in a way that would make them better citizens.

"One of the great injustices inflicted upon labor today and one which seriously handicaps war production is the absence of a fair deal to the employee."

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A WARNING TO EMPLOYERS.

In commenting upon the speech of William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association, before that organization in New York recently, in which he maintained that the eight-hour day in American industry should be abolished and wages reduced to a pre-war level, Frank P. Walsh, joint-chairman of the National War Labor Board, said:

"I consider it most deplorable that immediately following the patriotic outburst of our people over the victorious close of the war that a man, assuming to speak for large employers, should have for his first utterance that the workers of America must be deprived of the eight-hour day; implying that the eight-hour day was something that was extended to labor as a war measure.

The fact is that the fine thought of this country, in both the ranks of the workers, employers and the general public, is with the declaration which President Wilson made almost five years ago, to the effect that society had reached the point where it was insistent in its demand that no man should be compelled to work over eight hours a day in order to earn a living.

This was not, even at that comparatively early date, an arbitrary announcement, but simply a declaration of a palpable economic and physiological fact. That man's best effort and fullest life can only be accomplished when he is not taxed beyond his physical strength by his daily task and when he has sufficient time for his mental development and recreational needs, all of which are a necessary basis for useful citizenship.

The so-called basic eight-hour day, which is

criticised as being a mere scheme for raising wages, will disappear when the actual eight day is installed with a fair living wage for eight hours work. When men insist upon working more than eight hours a day it is because they cannot make enough to live upon in comfort during eight hours.

As to wages: It may be a startling fact to some, but nevertheless the research of our Government shows conclusively that prior to the war the great majority of the common laborers of the country were earning far below enough to live upon.

The deficiency was made up by public and private charities, so that the community as a whole carried the heaviest burden of the cost of industry. With the increased cost of living during the war, it was found that the lowest possible wage upon which a worker and his family could subsist in health and reasonable comfort was 73½ cents per hour; this, of course, based upon the actual eight-hour day.

The National War Labor Board fixed the minimum rate for common labor at 42½ cents per hour, a bare subsistence wage. If the industries of the country are to be on a self-sustaining basis after the war and common laborers are not to be forced to live in part upon charity, it is obvious that there can be no reduction of wages at least in the field of common labor.

Likewise, as to the wages paid skilled mechanics, considering the preparation for the work and the value of the product turned out, as well as the colossal fortunes gained by others from their energy and skill, in my opinion no disinterested person who has made a careful study

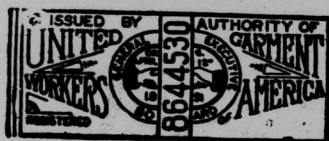
of the question can honestly say that wages of skilled craftsmen in general are too high today, even for peace time.

The fact is that on account of economic repression of various kinds, workers prior to the war were not in a position to secure anything like the fair fruits of their efforts from employers. War necessity, shortage of labor supply, accelerated movement in trade union organization and a desire upon the part of the Government, as well as many large employers, to deal justly with workers, all have operated to bring wages to the present general standard.

When the cost of necessities of life diminishes to a pre-war level (which I doubt will occur within less than five years), then the workers in the average industry will be receiving only a fair return for their work, if present wage standards are rigidly maintained. Otherwise not.

The reconstruction problems in industry are manifold and must be met in the highest spirit of fairness and accommodation. To throw the whole subject into the realm of bitter controversy at this time will make the task of allocating the industrial structure exceedingly difficult. None but the thoughtless have failed to observe the sweep of ultra-radicalism throughout the world; call it what you will. That it has roots in this country cannot be denied, and the situation must be faced by our common citizenship in a spirit of breadth and clear understanding.

If America can handle its industrial and economic problems with justice and fairness and in the period of reconstruction establish a constructive program which will lead us along a broad highway of consideration and justice for the pro-



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ducing masses, it will not only bring enduring contentment and happiness to our people, but make our country the exemplar of the rest of the world. I confidently believe that this great end can and will be attained.

If, however, these self-constituted spokesmen of industry (who I refuse to believe typify the enlightened employers of the country), in their fatuous disregard for things as they are, insist upon reaction as expressed in their threatened extension of the hours of labor, wage cutting, and like practices, the industrial workers of the country may take their threats seriously, make common cause with the farmers and agricultural laborers and, through peaceful political means, take charge of and operate the Government solely in the interests of the producing masses, changing our present industrial and economic regime with a thoroughness and swiftness unparalleled in the history of nations."

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

By George L. Berry, President, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union.

The Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, has initiated and given life to the most important after-war measure yet to be considered by any of the governments of the Allied nations, and that has to do with the subject of the reorganization of American agricultural life through the establishment of a system for the placing of returning soldiers and sailors upon the farm.

The plan contemplates the establishment of approximately a million homes and farms for our returning soldiers and sailors who desire to take advantage of the proposition. It is estimated that each farm, the house and facilities will approximate in valuation \$15,000.00, and upon this valuation it is estimated that the soldier will be required to pay not more than one or one and one-half per cent until he, through his own initiative, has reclaimed the property through systematic payments to the Government. A period of years will be given to him for payment so that he may ultimately come into sole possession of the farm and buildings and all of the facilities established by the Government.

Another important feature presents itself in the fact that the community-plan scheme is to be made effective which will render possible the economic development and the scientific operation of the farm. An expert director in agriculture, fruit-growing and stock-raising will be assigned to a given area, who will disseminate practical information to the occupant of the farm. It is intended and proposed that the states shall provide the lands in addition to the governmental domains, and the Government is to build the houses, roads and all essentials for successful agricultural operation.

This great and far-reaching economic scheme that means so much for the future stability of our country is the result of the untiring efforts of Secretary Lane. His sympathy for such a meritorious and humanitarian undertaking is unquestionably largely the result of his life-long association with the International Typographical Union and his honorary membership and association with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

The importance of this measure must be obvious to every one. Its success will be due largely to Congressional action. Secretary Lane has the concept, but favorable consideration by Congress is of great importance. Every person interested in the passage of this bill that means so much to the workers of this country in the matter of the cost of living and the future prosperity of our Nation should write to his Congressman and Senators, urging their support of this proposal of Secretary Lane.

KEEP YOUR INSURANCE.

Keep your insurance, is the advice Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo gives to soldiers and sailors holding Government insurance. These policies, he says, should be kept up by the fighters to protect their families and give them the right to convert them into other forms to be provided by the government. The insurance may be continued for five years or converted within that time. If policies are allowed to lapse, the right of the soldiers and sailors to take other forms of government insurance cannot be regained.

The law provides that not later than five years after the war this insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into ordinary life or 20-payment life, or endowment maturing at the age of 62, or into other usual forms of insurance which will continue to be government insurance. The various forms of policies which the bureau of war risk insurance will write are now being prepared.

"Every person in the military or naval service owes it to himself and his family to hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance," says Secretary McAdoo. "It is the strongest, safest and cheapest life insurance ever written. When government insurance is allowed to lapse the soldier can not again obtain insurance except from private companies at a considerable increase in cost."

Never judge a man's love by his willingness to leave another woman for you; you wait until he is willing to leave a poker game at half past nine, when he is beginning to win.

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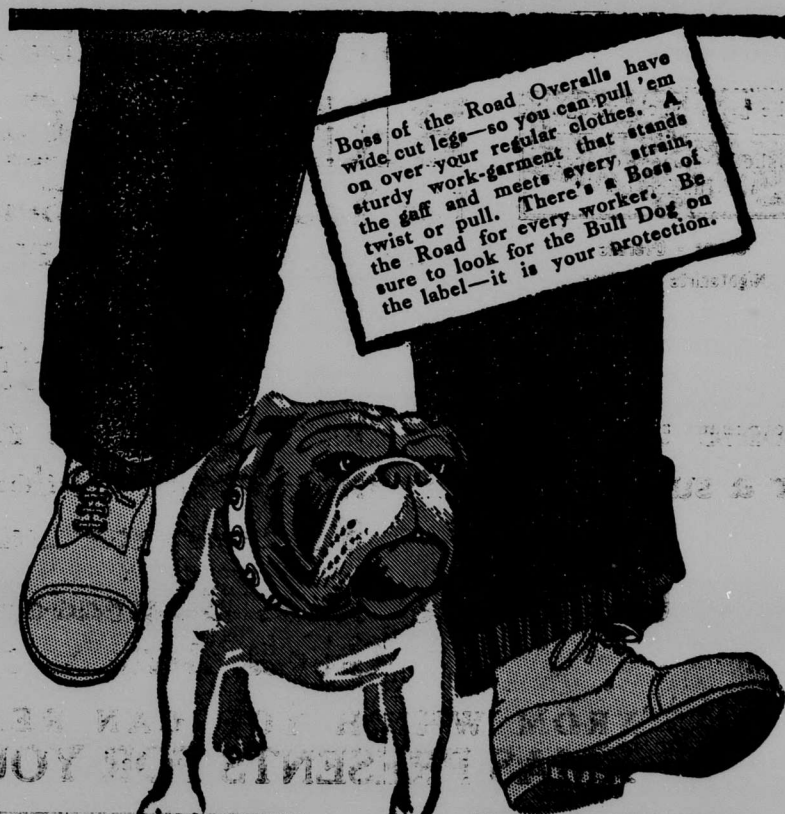
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918.

Do thy duty now and ever!
Dream no more of rest or stay.
Give to Freedom's great endeavor
All thou art and hast today.

—Whittier.

It is more than likely Samuel Gompers will be a member of the United States peace commission as a representative of organized labor. Labor is surely entitled to representation in the American delegation which will draw up final terms for the ending of the war, and no man in the American labor movement can more fitly represent the workers than Samuel Gompers. It is rumored also that a labor man will be on each of the delegations from Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy. If these reports turn out to be true labor will, for the first time in the history of the world, be given such recognition.

If the published stories concerning the acceptance by former Justice of the California Supreme Court Henshaw of a bribe of \$400,000 in a will case are true, it presents a terrible condition of affairs. If a man guilty of such a crime can remain on the Supreme Bench of a great state for twenty years what justice can the public expect from any court. This man Henshaw displayed enmity to organized labor in every case that went before him while on the bench. If the charges now made against him are true he ought to spend the balance of his life in the penitentiary. If they are not true, then the parties making them ought to be put in the balance of their lives in confinement. The Grand Jury must get at the bottom of this matter and send the guilty parties on their way to proper punishment.

A very large percentage of the people of California undoubtedly feel that Governor Stephens should grant Thomas J. Mooney a new trial, not because of any solicitude for the individual, but in the interest of orderly government, out of a desire that our laws be respected and in the hope that it will increase confidence in our democratic institutions. Thousands and thousands of persons who have no use whatever for the individual or his policies feel that because of the cloud that has come over the case and the doubt of guilt which has been created nothing short of a new trial will satisfy the public conscience. Under such circumstances it is the plain duty of the Governor, now that the courts have finally finished with the questions of law involved, to take such action as will bring about a new trial which will be conducted in a fair and honest manner by prosecutors whose reputations are beyond reproach and in whom the people have confidence.

:- Is The War Over? :-

Peace terms have not yet been signed, though those who started the war have definitely been vanquished and doubtless would be greatly pleased to sign any kind of terms submitted to them by their enemies. Their policies, however, have resulted in bringing about a condition of affairs throughout Europe which borders very closely upon anarchy at the present moment. To what extent this feeling will spread and what degree of permanency it will have cannot easily be predicted.

The German autocrats knew that the seed of Bolshevism existed in Russia, and they proceeded to purchase a few traitors to stir it up and cause its rapid spread, all the while entertaining entire confidence that their own country and its masters were perfectly safe. The thought that the soil in Germany was also very fertile may, perhaps, have occurred to them, but if it did they felt sure that the autocrats, in the future, as in the past, would be able quickly to stamp out any attempt on the part of the radicals to promote their schemes. That their reasoning in this matter, just as in the logic used in determining their ability to win the war, was very faulty, they are now undoubtedly willing to concede. A German junker, however, can only learn by experience, and in each of these questions the experience came too late to be of any real service to them. They are now reaping a harvest from the seed they planted and cultivated so tenderly a couple of years ago. If only the junkers were to suffer as a consequence, the democratic people of the world could continue in the even tenor of their way, unconcerned with the fate awaiting the autocrats; but it is not so. The entire world is just now much involved in the miasmatic storm now sweeping over all of Europe, because no peace terms can be negotiated or signed until stable and responsible governments have been established in the various divisions of the continent, and normal conditions cannot be ushered in, even in America, until such time as peace is definitely assured.

It is the purpose of the Allied governments and the United States to compel those who wrought the devastation in Europe to make full reparation, and this can only be accomplished by signing peace treaties with governments capable of carrying out their provisions. If the people of Central, Eastern and Southern Europe do not themselves institute such governments, then it will become the duty of the powers associated against them to step in and bring order out of chaos. If this becomes necessary, and we fondly hope it will not, it means more fighting and long occupation by our armies. Every effort must be made to avoid this possibility, but the guilty destroyers of life and property must be made to pay in full at all hazards. To permit them to escape would be to place a premium upon such depredations, and the world cannot afford to do that.

It is to be hoped that the people of Europe will calm down and proceed at once to establish orderly governments of some kind, preferably republics, but if not that, then democratic monarchies. We want to get our troops out of Europe, bring our boys back home and go on about our business, but the people of this country are not in the habit of leaving jobs before they are completed. We entered this war to make the world safe for democracy, and we will quit when that purpose has been accomplished, but not until then. Therefore, the sooner Europe regains her equilibrium the better for all concerned.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

American soldiers reaching Turin, Italy, the other day cheered lustily at the approach of Red Cross workers bearing coffee, sandwiches, and smokes. They had traveled almost 5,000 miles since leaving America. At frequent intervals during the long journey through many strange lands they had been greeted by Red Cross refreshment squads. "The Red Cross was on the job all the way," said one officer. "It seems to know just when the soldiers get hungry."

It daily becomes more and more apparent that the radicals in this country expect to shortly have a grand field day during which they can unburden themselves of the disloyal shouts that they have not dared to turn loose during the past year. Some of them even hope to be able to bring about in this country the same state of affairs that now obtain in Russia and elsewhere, but if they have any intelligence at all they will not attempt such a thing.

Will the American people listen to the men who offered advice to President Wilson which events proved to be the height of nonsense, or will they stand by the man who, in spite of powerful ridicule and slander, steered the ship of state on a course that led to quick and bloodless victory? If Lodge, Roosevelt, Poindexter and their kind were so unreliable during the war is it likely they will be better guides during the period of reconstruction? The wisdom of President Wilson has been practically demonstrated by the results produced.

We clip the following slanderous assertion from a publication slip of the Anti-Saloon League that is spread broadcast throughout the country for propaganda purposes: "San Francisco furnished the one blot upon California's celebration of Germany's defeat. San Francisco got drunk." San Francisco does not vote on the prohibition question to suit the fanatics of the Anti-Saloon League, therefore it must be slandered by this persistent pest. There is absolutely no foundation for such a statement. There may have been an individual here and there drunk during the celebration mentioned, but we did not see a single man drunk on that occasion. The people were happy, boisterous and full of life, and, perhaps, because of this the long-faced, starved individuals who desire to force the balance of humanity to live according to their formulas believed they were drunk. May the good Lord deliver us from government by these shallow mortals!

The workers in Australia recently got another touch of their compulsory arbitration doctrine. A shipyard decided to inaugurate the piece-work system and the union of engineers refused to agree to any such scheme, it being in conflict with their laws. The arbitration court was then called upon to exercise jurisdiction and decided that the system should be instituted and that if any two members of the union acted together in refusing to comply with the award they would be considered as having struck in violation of the decision. This has happened so often in the Antipodes that the workers are becoming tired of compulsory arbitration and are looking for an opportunity to get away from it, but they find that it was much easier to get into the trap than it is to get out. It is just another game of the spider and the fly and the Australian workers are in the position of the fly. American workers, though for years urged by Australians to adopt the plan, have steadfastly refused to be inveigled into such a trap.

WIT AT RANDOM

"So," sobed Ilma Vladoffovitchskioffsky, "Ivan Nine-spot-ski died in battle. You say he uttered my name as he was dying?"

"Part of it," replied the returned soldier—"part of it."—Boston "Transcript."

Butcher—This pound of butter you sent me is three ounces short.

Grocer—Well, I mislaid the pound weight, so I weighed it by the pound of chops you sent me yesterday.—Boston "Transcript."

"You seem to have lost your faith in a rabbit's foot."

"Well," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I done thought it over. And de more I thought, de more I couldn't figger dat de rabbit wot furnished de foot had been lucky for his ownse'f."—Washington "Star."

Willie Hohenzollern (after Berlin fell)—But mein friendt, I want to write a letter to papa.

Yankee Guard—Nothin' doin', Heinie. We don't have asbestos stationery around here.—Indianapolis "Star."

One industrious war gardener is pictured as working busily and reflecting on the virtue of raising his own food supply.

"If everybody grew his own vegetables and ate less meat," he soliloquized, "we'd put old Bill on the bum in a hurry. This is tough work, but I'll stick to it if it kills me. I'm with Hoover on this."

At this point a fine assortment of earth-worms was unearthed. The digger's reflections immediately shifted to a shady stream and the final scene shows him happily fishing.

"Oh, well," he reflects to soothe his conscience, "vegetables or fish; it's all the same to Mr. Hoover."—"War-Garden Guyed."

Pickpocket (visiting friend in jail)—I hired a lawyer for you this morning, Slim, but I had to hand him my watch as a retainer.

Pal—And did he keep it?

Pickpocket—He thinks he did.—Buffalo "Express."

Barber—Your hair is getting very thin, sir.

Customer—Yes, I treated it for a month with anti-fat, thinking it was hair restorer.

The Kaiser—You told me they had no ships, but they are here. You told me they could not charter any ships, but they are here. What ship brought them?

Adjutant-General—The Lusitania, your Majesty.—Kansas City "Star."

Briggs—"Well the world seems to move faster and faster all the time."

Griggs—"Nonsense! During the Revolution we had minute-men. Now we have four-minute men."—"Life."

Maggie had a new baby brother, which everybody agreed was such a baby as had never been seen before. One day the baby was being weighed, and Maggie asked what was that for.

"Oh," said the father, "Uncle George has taken a great fancy to the baby, and he's offered to buy him for a shilling an ounce."

Maggie looked startled. "You're not going to sell him, are you daddy?"

"Of course not, precious," answered daddy, proud to see his little girl loved her brother so.

"No. Keep him till he gets a bit bigger," the child went on; "he'll fetch more money then."—"Tit-Bits."

MISCELLANEOUS

DEMOCRACY.

Great mother of a new-born race,
All earth shall be thy dwelling place;
Democracy, thy holy name
Shall set the continents aflame,
Shall thrill the islands of the sea,
And keep thy children ever free.

From God's eternal universe
Shalt thou remove the primal curse
Which man upon his fellow-man
Imposed since first the world began;
Away with slaves, deprived of rights,
And lily-fingered parasites!

For thus the new-world purpose we
Can, step by step, unfolded see;
Columbus sailed, at God's behest,
From lands by wicked kings oppressed—
His messenger, to search the earth
And find the place for Freedom's birth.

Then up rose peerless Washington,
With many another dauntless son,
Whose spirit, caught beyond the blue,
Encompassed France, and Europe, too,
Until the purpose of the Lord
Was plainly written with the sword.

Out of it all—Democracy!
The final word of God's decree,
To carry out His cherished plan
Of peace on earth, good will to man.
Therefore, arise, ye people, sing
This heaven-born and glorious thing!
—William Mill Butler.

Beachwood, N. J., July 4, 1918.

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PASSING BY.

Lyric by Eleanor G. Thompson

Music by Arthur E. Johnstone

Let us breathe a prayer of blessing,
On the soldier passing by;
He has heard the call of duty
And has answered "Here am I."

Let us breathe a prayer of blessing,
On the Mother fond and dear;
And the Sweetheart ever longing,
May they feel his presence near.

Let us breathe a prayer of blessing,
On the flag we love so well;
May it wave o'er conqu'ring legions.
Till eternal peace shall dwell.
(Copyrighted by M. Witmark & Son, 1918.)

SYMPATHY.

Unspoken words like treasures in the mine,
Are valueless until we give them birth;
Like unfound gold their hidden beauties shine
Which God has made to bless and gild the earth.

How sad 'twould be to see a master's hand
Strike glorious notes upon a voiceless lute,
But O, what pain when, at God's own command,
A heartstring thrills with kindness, but is mute.

Then hide it not, the music of the soul.
Dear sympathy, expressed with kindly voice,
But let it like a shining river roll
To deserts dry—to hearts that would rejoice.
O, let the sympathy of kindly words
Sound for the poor, the friendless and the weak;
And he will bless you; He who struck these chords

Will strike another when in turn you seek.
—John B. O'Reilly.

Board of Directors.
James C. Dewey
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Mike Fogel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Djeau
W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Board Meeting, November 26, 1918.

President Weber presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New members: Vladimir Shavitch, piano; Leo Vezina, Violin; Samuel Kaplan, piano; Walter Beckett, piano; Wm. Ringen, banjo; Eugenie Argiewicz Bem, violin.

Transfers deposited: Karl G. Graewe, piano, Reno, Nev., No. 368; Mrs. Anna Schulman, piano, Los Angeles, No. 47.

Transfers withdrawn: Edward Richmond; Theodore Irwin.

Full members from transfer: Louis Dimond, J. P. Bareillis.

New Year's Eve Prices.

Members should be careful when contracting for New Year's Eve engagements to remember that there is an increase in price for that evening. The prices were published in last week's "Clarion" and may also be had by application to the office of the Recording Secretary. All casual dancing engagements are affected as well as cafe, hotel and restaurant engagements.

Reconstruction Committee.

The last union meeting authorized the president to appoint a committee to deal with the problems which will confront this organization after demobilization. It is expected that after the return of the many army musicians to civil life many problems of vital importance will confront us. It is to deal with these matters that the following committee to be known as the Reconstruction Committee has been appointed: Albert A. Greenbaum, Clarence H. King, James G. Dewey, Karl Dietrich, Walter Love, Harry Menke, S. J. Tully, J. J. Matheson, H. F. Beitel, Tom Ernst and J. Henry Meyer.

The Sentimental Side of Trades Unionism.

To most wage earners the union is an expedient, to some it is a bigotry. Those who use their affiliations merely to get a good wage and an assured collection thereof, the man who works at the same line is a competitor. These have not the laboring class sense. They are potential autocrats. Unions mean less to them than dollars. The zealot, on the other extreme, loses sight of reason and proportion. Creating a Utopian organization in his mind he expects his more matter of fact brethren to conform to his ideals. The union to him is the final, the complete remedy for all economic troubles. His interest is intense but blind and hectic. He is often a troublemaker without intent.

Here as in all places the mean that lies somewhere between extremes offers the right. Unions are or should be businesslike, material, practical concerns, dealing as they must with business, and material, practical matters. That is their mission. Fulfilling which, they lose great opportunities if they stop there. The good that fraternities can accomplish lies in the feeling of fraternity, in a fostered, highly developed sense of brotherhood. Not that brotherhood which finds its expression in secret grips, signals, bull, and clannishness, but a rational understanding that good fellowship is contagious and kindly feeling retroactive and reciprocal. It is a nice belief to hold that bread cast on the waters will come back, some day. That a help advanced today may establish a precedent whereby we

shall find help tomorrow when the need comes to us.

Unions, therefore, should have relief funds, which the Musicians' Union has, and certain forms of beneficiary allotments, which this body has not. To be helped by gifts is degrading. To ask a loan is humiliating. We are compelled to the latter by great need but those of us most deserving of help are most reluctant to ask it. Therefore some means should be devised whereby men may in certain emergencies draw temporary relief from a fund to which they are fully entitled by right; to which they have a free claim. This is at the first glance pure sentiment, but let us see whether it is that, only.

The most successful men in any aggregation always will be inclined to hold their less successful fellows in contempt. With a good income, a small bank account, pleasant surroundings, and good living, they, like the capitalist, can conceive of failure as nothing else than blameworthy, and the results of failure as deserved. Not infrequently causes over which they have no control bring a series of misfortunes upon them. The bigger they are the harder they fall. It has happened that such men squeal the loudest when hurt. Would it not be good business to have ready and at hand a means whereby the period of such misfortunes could be tided over? It seems only good business.

The pressmen carry this to the extent of dividing the work available, making every member of their unions independent and self-respecting. And it works out splendidly. Of course it is too radical to suggest that plan here and now, but the fifty per cent of us who make a good living, own property, and bank some money month after month, might full-heartedly stand a small percentage tax on our incomes over a set figure toward a fund for the less fortunate.

One can hear the roar at this suggestion. Musical Fund Society is thrown at us. Well, that fine organization can go on its way as it has these many years. It is an offshoot of our union, not a part of it, and its income is equally divided amongst its members in the form of regular dues. What is meant by a labor insurance fund, if it can be called that, is a tax on the members proportionate to a surplus earning, the estimate as to what shall be deemed a surplus to be decided by the membership.

The material good such an institution would do is small as compared to the spirit it would foster. We should each of us constitute himself his brother's keeper, and learn to feel that it might be better to help every brother unionist to be successful. We should in time get into the way of striving to lighten our loads by putting the other fellows off our back, onto their feet, to help carry that burden which life entails upon us all.

SIGISMUND BLUMANN.

WHEN WAR LAWS WILL EXPIRE.

Legislation passed to perfect this country's war machine will expire on the following dates:

Control of railroads—21 months after the war (proclamation of peace).

Control of telegraph and telephone lines—During the war.

Food and fuel control—End of the war.

Espionage act—End of the war.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber, President
Arthur Morey, Vice-President
J. J. Atkins, Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum, Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer
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A. S. Less, Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall, Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
George E. Williams, Secretary
L. N. Ritsau, Business Representative
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SELIG MEYER	

Housing construction—End of the war except for ship builders.

Labor employment—During the emergency.

Reorganization of Government bureaus under the Overman law—Six months after the war.

Government operation of ships—Five years after the war.

Air craft board—Six months after the war.

War trade board and export control—End of the war.

War finance corporation—Six months after the war, with further time for liquidating.

Capital issues committee—Six months after the war.

Alien property custodian—End of the war, with extension of time for certain duties.

Agricultural stimulation—End of present emergency.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE PLAN.

Reconstruction of the Federal civil service as a vital feature of the after-war readjustment of industry will be urged upon Congress at the next session by the National Federation of Federal Employees. Drafts of new legislation, radically different from the present civil service law, are now under consideration by a special committee of the Federation, appointed in pursuance of the action of the recent national convention. These laws, when finally formulated, will be asked for as a part of the Government's reconstruction program.

The new measures as proposed, according to the national president of the Federation, Luther C. Steward, will change the character and functions of the present Civil Service Commission to include a system of employment management and wage fixing, in addition to the present function of mere recruiting. Civil service training courses will be provided, under the plan outlined, in all schools subsidized or controlled by the Federal Government, and such courses will be designed especially for soldiers and sailors prior to demobilization of the armed force and prior to any legislation looking to their preferment in appointments to civil service positions.

Complete equality of opportunity, compensation, and promotion will be guaranteed under the new legislation proposed, on the basis of fitness solely, without discrimination as to sex.

Examination, scientific selection of eligibles, promotion, demotion, and dismissal or retirement are contemplated through a central organization rather than through the separate departments as at present—in other words, the application of the principles of scientific employment management to the operations of the Federal civil service. Furthermore, all positions, up to and including the assistant secretaries of departments, are to be included, under this plan, in the permanent classified service, thus insuring the selection of competent trained executives instead of political appointees in the higher administrative positions, and offering an incentive to the best material in the lower positions to undertake Government service as a life career.

The Federation proposes that all statutory salaries be abolished, and appropriations made in lump sums. Working conditions, including salaries, should be fixed, it is contended, by a representative board the membership of which should consist of representatives of the employees, of the administrative officials and of the public at large.

"These are some of the principles we think should be applied in the much needed reconstruction of the Federal civil service," says President Steward, "a need that is the greater in view of the rapidly expanding functions of the Government as a result of the war. The original civil service act merely provides negatively against the spoils systems of dismissals, and requires some educational test for the minor positions. One great need is for trained public servants, and the application of business methods in administration. Another is for justice to the employees and the maintenance of their morale. For these two ends we need administrative machinery which combines the factors of expert judgment, executive powers, and full responsibility, and at the same time establishes collective bargaining between the employee and the employer."

The beauty of work depends upon the way we meet it—whether we arm ourselves each morning to attack it as an enemy that must be vanquished before night comes—or whether we open our eyes with the sunrise to welcome it as an approaching friend who will keep us delightful company all day.—Lucy Larcom.

Men often say they drink to drown trouble, not knowing that trouble is an expert swimmer.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum promises another delightful and novel bill for next week.

Maud Lambert, Musical Comedy Prima Donna and Ernest R. Ball, the popular composer of "Mother Machree," "Love Me and the World Is Mine," "In the Garden of My Heart," "Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold" and "A Little Bit of Heaven," will present a delightful act. Mr. Ball has arranged a singing piano-logue in which he uses his own compositions. He is not only a capable pianist but also a most pleasing vocalist. Miss Lambert is gifted with a sweet and well cultivated voice and has the ability to put a song over which is quite a rarity even among good singers.

"All for Democracy" is an allegory of the present. The spirits of the great men of history come to counsel the President in his trying hour. As he sits wrapped in thought at his table Grant, Lee, Lincoln, Washington, Lafayette, Joan of Arc and Pershing appear at his elbow and with words that they have made indelible point out to Woodrow Wilson that the right road is always difficult to travel, but invariably leads to victory. In make-up, in manner of speech and in the words themselves these great men are really seen and heard. While the role of the President is a silent one, it is remarkable because of the likeness of the actor entrusted to this role to the President himself.

"Petticoats," a comedy by John B. Hymer with Grace Dunbar Nile, is an incident in the lives of a number of college girls who are setting their caps at a young physician. Miss Nile as Betty is their ringleader. He falls a victim to her wiles, pops the question and is informed that he is the subject of a joke and bet. Thereupon

he turns the table on her to force her to keep her pact.

Joseph Bennett and Edward Richards will present the dramatic sensation "Dark Clouds" which is a genuine surprise. The idea is thoroughly new and the most is made of it.

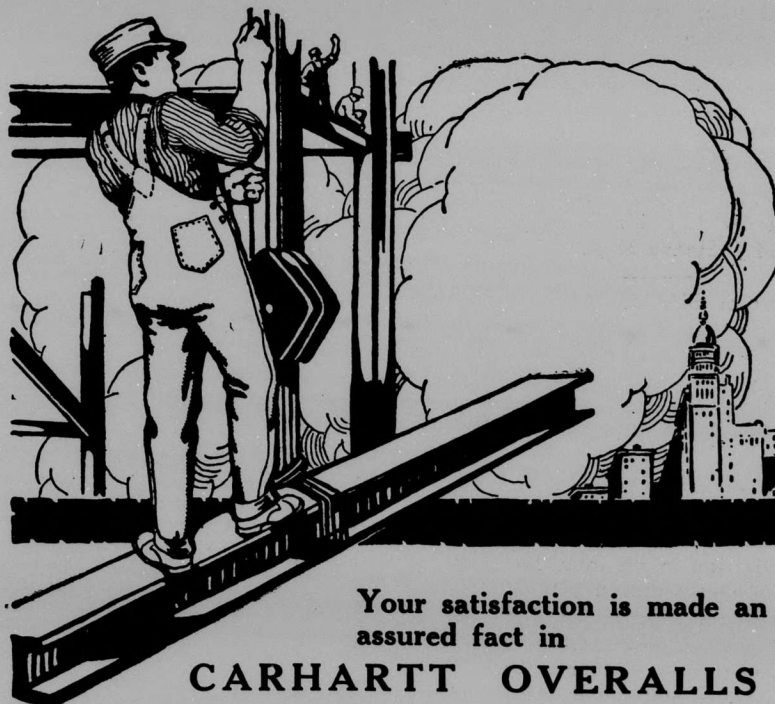
Walter Brower ranks among the leaders of monologists in vaudeville. He has frequently been compared to the late Ezra Kendall.

Officers Vokes and Don scored the emphatic hit of the present New York season with Ziegfeld's "Midnight Follies." Don is the justly famous inebriate canine and Officer Vokes is the cop who after having vainly tried to induce him to move on arrests him.

Billy Dale and Bunny Burch will appear in their original creation, "The Riding Master," the author of which is Mr. Dale. It affords them good opportunity for good natured fun, spoofing and song and dances.

The only holdover in this fascinating bill will be Helen Trix assisted by her sister Josephine in new songs of her own composition.

I have seen no bird walk the ground with just the same air the crow does. It is not exactly pride; there is no strut or swagger in it, though perhaps just a little condescension; it is the contented and self-possessed gait of a lord over his domains. All these acres are mine, he says, and all these crops; men plow and sow for me, and I stay here or go there, and find life sweet and good wherever I am. The hawk looks awkward and out of place on the ground; the game birds hurry and skulk, but the crow is at home and treads the earth as if there were none to molest or make him afraid.—John Burroughs.



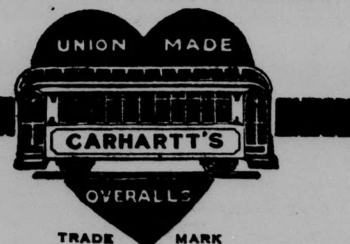
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 22, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Retail Delivery Drivers—Jas. Fisher, vice Jas. Glacken. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions, inclosing donations for the United War Work Campaign: Boilermakers No. 6, Carmen No. 518, Pattern Makers, Barbers, Coopers, Laundry Workers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Beer Bottlers, Retail Shoe Clerks, and moving Picture Operators.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Street Carmen No. 518, with reference to working with non-union men.

Referred to Secretary—From Water Front Workers Federation, with reference to the boycott on the Sunset Lumber Company.

Referred to Committee on Readjustment—Resolutions on demobilization and reconstruction from the State Federation of Labor.

Resolutions—Calling upon the Council to place before the affiliated unions a referendum vote on the question of going out on strike with a view to secure a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, were received from Machinists' Lodge No. 68, Central Labor Council of Alameda County, and Cap Makers' Union No. 9 of San Francisco. Moved that Council adopt the resolution of Machinists' Lodge No. 68, and carry out the intent of same. Amendment, that the portion of the last resolve, reading: "and have a report of their action in the Council by Friday evening, December 6, 1918," be stricken out. On point of order, the chair ruled that it would require a three-fourths vote of the delegates present to carry out the pending motions, pursuant to Article X of the constitution. On appeal from the decision, the chair was sustained by a vote of 107 ayes to 35 noes. Amendment to amendment, that a committee of ten delegates be appointed to intercede with the Governor in this matter, and that Daniel C. Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor, be appointed chairman of said committee. Amendment to the amendment carried by a vote of 91 ayes, 42 noes. The previous question was put on above motions and carried unanimously. The following committee was appointed by the chair: Daniel C. Murphy, M. T. Doyle, Paul Scharrenberg, Geo. Flatley, Geo. Tracy, B. B. Rosenthal, John P. McLaughlin, Wm. T. Bonsor, John A. O'Connell, Daniel P. Haggerty.

Moved, that it be the sense of the Council that the Mayor be requested to investigate and act on the report of the misconduct of the District Attorney. Amendment—That the matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee with instructions to bring in a report at the next meeting of the Council. Amendment carried.

Labor Section—Minutes were ordered printed in Labor Clarion.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on the application for a boycott on the Emporium from the Elevator Operators' Union. Recommended endorsement of the demands of the Janitors' Union for an increase of wages from \$100 to \$120 per month for all men employed in the city institutions and buildings. On the request for financial assistance from the Electrical Workers of Regina, committee recommended that the communication be filed. The request for a blanket boycott on all French Laundries was laid over for one week. The request of Carmen's Union was laid over for one week. Committee recommended that the Council donate \$25 for the

United War Work Campaign. Report of Committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$706.00. Expenditures—\$445.50.

Council adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held November 20, 1918.

Meeting called to order by President Kidwell at 8:20 p. m., with all officers present except H. B. Harpold, A. D. Severance and Patrick O'Brien. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Rammermen's Union, stating that on account of loss of membership it was compelled to withdraw from the Label Section; filed. From the Union Label Trades Department relative to the agitation for the label, card and button; filed. From the Tobacco Workers' International Union, stating that it has been called to its attention that the manufacturers of the Relu cigarettes and Edgeworth tobacco are sending these brands out without the union label, and requested our co-operation to see that the union label is there; Label Agent reports that he has answered.

Reports of Unions—Waiters report good progress in the first-class houses except the cafes; also that the Sunset and Best Ever restaurants, on Third street, were unfair. Glove Workers report that the Pacific Glove Works are giving up the union label after sixteen years of use; that their trade is with men working at Mare Island Navy Yard, Union Iron Works and others. Cooks No. 44 report organizing progress good, expect big results in the near future. Bartenders report things look far better now than they did a month ago and thanks the organized labor movement for its assistance. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their button and to buy before six p. m. every day in the week. Office Employees report receiving applications from the office employees of W. N. Brunt. Bakery Wagon Drivers report that they had about forty sick men with flu and had hard time filling their places, but things are normal again except with the French and Latin bakeries which they are still trying to organize.

Committees—Agitation Committee's report approved as read. Trustees' report for past six months approved and filed.

Business Agent—Reports sending letter to the Pacific Glove Works, trying to induce them to continue the use of the union label. To Tobacco Workers' International, in regard to the label on the Relu cigarettes and Edgeworth tobacco; also to Textile Workers relative to their advertising on the Label Bulletin sign. Also called on the Draftsmen's Union to have them join the Label Section to boost their label they intend to have on all blue prints. That he has been distributing the label, card and button frames in the different meeting places; will visit meetings again.

Unfinished Business—On the debate question, moved and seconded that the Agitation Committee confer with the representative of the co-operative movement on the proposition of a mass meeting; carried.

New Business—Secretary instructed to notify the various unions whose delegates do not attend; also to send letters to the Vallejo unions and the Boilermakers' Union in behalf of the Glove Workers.

Organized Labor Publishing Co. has refused to renew its contract with the California Cafe so long as it is unfair to the Culinary Workers.

Receipts—Dues, \$6.00; P. C. Tax, \$5.47.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8.00; E. G. Buehrer, \$1.00; Special Fund, E. G. Buehrer, \$15.00.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m. to meet Wednesday, December 4th.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

"When you buy non-union made goods you employ non-union labor."

Every one with any nursing experience should register at the nearest Red Cross branch. If you know of any such person it is your duty to remind them of this fact. The survey of the nursing resources of the country is being made by Red Cross Chapters at the request of Secretary of War Baker and Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army. Its purpose is to ascertain how many nurses can be withdrawn for Government service without endangering civilian needs.

Your Next Hat Sir!

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They're Union Made

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

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Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and Seventh Ave.

Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918.

Assets : \$59,397,625.20
Deposits : 55,775,507.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,286,030.34
Employees' Pension Fund 284,897.17

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.

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SUCCESS OF ENGLISH CO-OPERATION.

By Richard Caverly.

The history of the growth of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, as it came to be called, is one of the most romantic of the modern economic world, comparable with that of the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and greater than them all because of its democracy. Its first branch, that at Newcastle, its second branch, that at London, and its first manufacturing establishment came in the early seventies.

A society which purchased in such great quantities naturally turned its attention to the possibility of entering the field of production, and in 1873 it began its notable career in that line by starting at Lower Crumpsall the making of biscuits and sweets. The second venture was a boot and shoe factory. Today the Annual of the Co-operative Wholesale Society shows that it has five clothing factories, eight great flour mills, woolen cloth works, cocoa and chocolate works, soap, candle, glycerine, lard, starch and blue works, furniture, bedding and cartwrighting factories, printing, bookbinding and lithographic works, preserve, candied peel and pickle works and vinegar brewery, shirts, mantle and underclothing factory, cap and umbrella making factories, and that it also manufactures overalls and shirts, drugs, pinafores and blouses, leather bags, cigars and tobacco, flannels and blankets, corsets and hosiery, paints, varnish and colors, brushes and mats, hardware and tinplate, butter and margarine. It has not succeeded in every enterprise and has occasionally lost heavily, but its history is one of well-nigh unprecedented growth. Notable among its developments has been the establishment of its own banking facilities and its own insurance department. The banking department is the bank of the co-operative societies and the chief outlet of their accumulating capital. Its investments and assets at the close of 1915 were reported as £7,928,854. Its deposits and withdrawals in 1916 amounted to \$1,347,919,678. A Co-operative Insurance Society which has lately been taken over by the C. W. S. carries the fire insurance of the co-operative societies. A health insurance section has been formed and this had 165,000 members in 1913. The society has creameries in Ireland, tallow and oil factories in Australia, bacon factories in Denmark and Ireland, great tea plantations in Ceylon and Southern India, fruit farms at various points in England where scores of acres raise all kinds of fruit and vegetables for the stores, and the preserving establishments, and where tomatoes, cucumbers and grapes are extensively cultivated under glass; foreign buying depots in New York, in Copenhagen, Aarhus, Odense, Esbjerg and Herning, in Denmark, in Gothenberg, Sweden, and in Montreal, Canada. It has a great concession of three hundred square miles in West Africa where it secures the palm oil needed in its soap works. Its buyers are in direct contact with the Greek growers and driers of fruit. It has at Denia, in the center of the Spanish raisin district, a packing house which employs six hundred persons in picking, packing and shipping fruit. It owns and operates the largest flour mills and the largest boot and shoe factories and textile mills in Great Britain. It is the largest single buyer of Canadian wheat and has recently purchased ten thousand acres of wheat land in Saskatchewan. It has its own ships operating between England and France. Each decade it tends to become more self-contained and to produce more and more of what it needs to supply the co-operators. It had in 1916, 28,818 employees, and 1189 retail societies held shares in it. Its resources in share capital, loans, reserve and insurance funds amounted to over \$64,000,000, and its net sales that year were \$253,838,159. The latest available figures show that for the first six months of 1917

its sales were over £29,000,000, a gain of 10 3/8 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year, and its manufactures were £9,713,651, an increase of 27 3/8 per cent. The same half-year's deposits and withdrawals in the banking department amounted to £164,590,551, an increase of 21 7/8 per cent. The English Co-operative Wholesale is the largest food supply establishment in the world.

In considering co-operative finances one should bear in mind the following point of view:

The total capital investment in 1915 was \$236,014,375. Some years ago it was estimated by a writer for a British financial organ that if the British co-operative movement was put on the joint-stock market on a capitalistic basis, it would sell for ten times the value placed on the assets in its balance sheets; that is to say, British workingmen were escaping having to provide interest on nine-tenths of the load of capital usual in capitalistic business.

PROVERBS FROM DON QUIXOTE.

He who sings frightens away his ills.

What is good is never too abundant.

Many go for wool but come back shorn.

One swallow does not make a summer.

When one door is shut, another is opened.

A bird in the hand is better than an eagle on the wing.

We must suit our behavior to the occasion.

There is great distance between said and done.

Associate with good men and thou wilt be one of them.

There can be no true pleasantry without discretion.

—Cervantes.

In the South most men raise cotton, in the West they raise cattle; in New York they raise mortgages, but at home they raise Cain.

NO GENERAL STRIKE.

At the regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night two resolutions were read, one from the Alameda Central Labor Council and the other from the local Machinists' Union, calling upon the Council to submit the question of a world-wide general strike for the purpose of compelling the Governor of this State to grant the two defendants convicted in the bomb cases new trials to the affiliated unions, and the Council by an overwhelming majority refused to comply with the request contained in the resolutions.

The doctrine of the general strike is a syndicalistic weapon and foreign to the policies of the trade union movement, and the Labor Council has more faith in the trade union movement as a means of bringing about better conditions for the toilers than it has in the impractical schemes of visionaries.

The general opinion of the delegates to the Labor Council is undoubtedly that new trials should be granted to these defendants, but their views as to the best means of bringing about this purpose are based upon sound judgment and past experience, and for this reason the general strike scheme found but few adherents among them.

The Council voted to send a committee to Sacramento to lay the matter before the Governor and urge upon him the justice of granting a new trial to the convicted men. The committee is composed of the following delegates: Daniel C. Murphy, Paul Scharrenberg, John P. McLaughlin, M. J. Doyle, George Flatley, B. B. Rosenthal, William T. Bonsor, George A. Tracy, Daniel P. Haggerty and John A. O'Connell.

A bachelor may not know why he wishes he was married, but a married man nearly always knows why he wishes he wasn't.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings**For Safe Keeping Put Your Money in DIAMONDS**

By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

DIAMONDS have become one of the safest and best paying investments a man can make. They have gone up sixty per cent since 1914. The advance in years to come will be equally rapid. They will make you money in addition to the pleasure of wearing them. We insure their value to you by our money-back guaranty bond, agreeing to refund 90 per cent of your purchase price any time within a year if you have to dispose of them.

We sell blue-white diamonds only. These are not the largest in the world for the money, but they are the most brilliant. No one can ever criticize a diamond you buy here. Put \$10 or \$25 a month into a diamond. We will hold it for you until the payments are complete, protecting you against the coming advances.

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**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

- *Linotype Machines.
- †Intertype Machines.
- *†Linotype and Intertype.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

- (31) Architect Press, The.....245 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....248 Market
(73) Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3469 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(75) Gilie Co.....818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. C.....3390 Eighteenth
(23) *Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....465 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(88) *Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....134 Golden Gate Ave.
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futnick Company.....560 Mission
(311) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The...
.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) *Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The meeting of the union last Sunday was largely attended, and in spite of the fact that it transacted a great volume of business adjournment was taken at 4:20.

The following new members were obligated: Benjamin Freeman, John W. French, Gustave C. Gallagher, Harry F. Grove, John F. Kavanaugh, Paul Lowery, Samuel B. Mitchell, Hypolito Perry, Edwin A. Pope, Harry H. Rice, John T. Short, Mrs. Emma C. Smith, Irene C. Tercis, Mrs. Emma L. Wagner, Harry B. Williams and Charles C. Bauman.

Christopher H. Freeman was reported to have died at the Union Printers' Home on Thursday, November 21st, of tuberculosis.

The union decided to place all foreign language newspapers under the same scale governing newspapers published in the English language.

After having held meetings on the last Sunday in each month for many years, the union so amended its laws as to provide for meetings in the future on the third Sunday. Another important amendment adopted was one providing for the collection of dues on the last payday in each month instead of the first as heretofore. Both of these amendments were urged in order to bring about better harmony with the international's system of finances.

A provision in the by-laws which made it necessary to hold special meetings of the union on weekdays between the hours of 3 and 6 p. m. was abolished because it was deemed not in accord with conditions as they exist today.

The pay of the sergeant-at-arms and the reading clerk was raised from \$5 to \$6.50 per day, the president and secretary having had their salaries increased automatically with the newspaper scale.

The report of Delegates Tracy, Schonhoff and Mitchell on the convention of the California State Federation of Labor was read and filed. It stated the organization was in splendid condition financially and otherwise.

The union unanimously indorsed the action of President Wilson in taking over operation of the cables. The International Typographical Union has for nearly half a century favored Government ownership and operation of telegraphs.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society reports the heaviest month in its history in the payment of sick benefits, the influenza epidemic being largely responsible for this condition of affairs. The secretary will greatly appreciate the prompt payment of dues in order to avoid drawing on the reserve fund.

Orpheum

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Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

MAUD LAMBERT, Charming Musical Comedy Favorite, and ERNEST R. BALL, the Popular Composer; "PETTICOATS," a comedy by John B. Hymer with Grace Dunbar Nille; JOSEPH BENNETT & EDWARD RICHARDS in the Dramatic Sensation, "Dark Clouds"; WALTER BROWER, "The Jolly Jester"; OFFICER VOKES & DON, the Inebriated Canine; DALE & BURCH in their original comedy creation, "The Riding Master"; HELEN TRIX and Sister Josephine in original songs; OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW; "ALL FOR DEMOCRACY" (An Allegory of the Present.)

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallu, Secretary, 2803 Geary.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.
Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoes—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.
Housemen and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 88—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesech Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 239.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 55 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenherbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

The spoken word, the written poem, is said to be an epitome of the man; how much more the work done. Whatsoever of morality and intelligence; what of patience, perseverance, faithfulness of method, insight, ingenuity, energy; in a word whatsoever of strength the man had in him will be written in the work he does.—Carlyle.

The fellow who clothes his smallest ideas in the largest words is generally a misfit.

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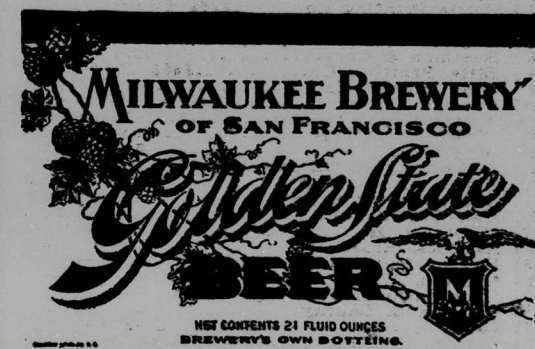
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THE SHOE OF PERFECT EASE, Foot
Form Combination Last—Fits the Heel and
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WILL STRIKE FOR MOONEY.

Machinists' Union No. 68 at a largely attended meeting held in the Civic Auditorium yesterday voted almost unanimously to strike if such action became necessary to secure justice for Thomas Mooney. No date has been set, but the arrangements have been made that cessation of work may begin at twenty-four hours notice. The Machinists' Union has from the beginning been intensely interested in desiring that justice prevail in these cases. Edward Nolan, one of the defendants, is a member of the union.

The union has sent the following message to President Wilson:

"Hon Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"We, the machinists of San Francisco, appreciate what you have accomplished for justice and democracy both at home and abroad. We sincerely thank you for your efforts to prevent the carrying out of the unjust verdict against a citizen of our beloved country. May we plead with you that prior to your departure for Europe you once again say a word in behalf of Tom Mooney who is about to be unjustly murdered.

"With respectful greetings and the hope that every effort for world peace and universal brotherhood be accomplished. Wishing you and your loved ones God speed and bon voyage, we are your fellow citizens, 5600 organized machinists of San Francisco.

"MACHINISTS' UNION No. 68,
"Chas. Watson, Recording Secretary."

COOKS CHANGE RULE.

Cooks Union No. 44, has adopted a new policy in regard to organization. Heretofore a member could not belong to any organization which competed with this union in filling positions. The union has unanimously rescinded this rule wherever the dual organization does not bar members of the Cooks' Union from holding membership and the privileges thereof. Nomination for officers are as follows: President, Emil G. Buehrer; vice-president, Joseph Depool; recording

secretary, Charles Knapp and Joseph E. Bader; secretary-treasurer, Alfred E. Steimer; business agent C. C. Haugaard and William Furlong. The election will be held December 19 and the polls will be open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

HEADQUARTERS SECURED.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, has returned from Sacramento, where he secured headquarters for the labor delegation which will look after the interests of labor during the coming session of the Legislature. The State Federation of Labor, San Francisco Labor Council, Railroad Brotherhoods and other labor organizations of the State have in the past had their representatives in Sacramento during the sessions of the Legislature to encourage legislation favored by labor and to discourage that which is against the welfare of the workers. This procedure will be continued at this session. Legislation in relation to readjustment problems will receive the attention of labor as well as the program of the California Union of Producers and Consumers. Many matters of importance to the workers are to be considered by the Legislature at the next session.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Thomas Kelly of the riggers and stevedores; Oscar Grindell of the stage employees; William H. Gee of the sheet metal workers; Harry Peters of the marine firemen; Joseph Taylor of the boilermakers; John E. Wallin of the teamsters; William J. Callahan of the machinists; Sophia Martin of the bindery women; Manuel Raymond of the riggers and stevedores; Hubert J. Huling of the beer wagon drivers.

Courtship is Cupid's "railway guide," that entices you into taking the journey of matrimony under the impression that it is all sunshine and flowers.

REGARDING ARTHUR OTTS.

Arthur Otts is a vice-president of Teamsters' Union, Local No. 85, and has a brother who is declared by J. B. Densmore, in his sensational dictaphone report published last Friday, to be a Burns detective and involved in the alleged Fickert frame-up to convict Mrs. Mooney at her next trial. After serving five months as vice-president of the union and in that capacity attending the meetings of the Executive Board of the union, Arthur Otts took sick and has been since confined in the hospital. On this foundation of facts, a delegate of the Machinists' Union, took occasion to make an attack upon the delegates from Teamsters' Union, the most prominent of whom have served their union in an official capacity for more than eighteen years and contributed to the progress and fine record of that organization. To prove the statements of the delegates of the Teamsters that insofar as they were concerned Arthur Otts never had received their endorsement for election to the office of vice-president, we publish the following item from the San Francisco Chronicle which appeared in the issue of February 18, and reads as follows:

"Arthur Otts was elected vice-president of Teamsters' Union No. 85 to fill a vacancy due to Vice-President Edward Fitzpatrick joining the colors. Otts, supported by an opposition to the existing incumbent officials, defeated Business Agent James A. Wilson for the vice-presidency by a vote of 82 to 51. Wilson had the backing of Michael Casey and State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, founders of the union."

PILE DRIVERS' UNION.

The Pile Drivers' Union will hold a special adjourned meeting next Wednesday evening to discuss and vote upon fifteen amendments to the international constitution, which were ordered submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated unions at the recent international convention held in Dallas, Texas.

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